

TRADE BLOCKADE IS ANTI-WAR WEAPON

League Council to Name Special Board to Determine Its Use.

INFRACTIONS ARE SOUGHT

Secretary, Meantime, Will Keep Eye Out for Violations of Article XVI.

By the Associated Press.
GENEVA, Dec. 10.—Just how the economic blockade may be used as a League of Nations weapon to prevent war is to be determined by a special commission which the council of the league will appoint and which will report to the council at the next assembly. This was the substance of a report adopted with minor amendments by the assembly to-day.

Pending further action by the next assembly, the general secretary of the league is to act as a sort of outpost to watch for infractions of the covenant and inform the council which shall meet to take cognizance of the facts and subsequently to the league.

BERLIN REJECTS SHIFT IN SILESIA PLEBISCITE

Says Separate Vote Would Violate Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, Dec. 10.—The German government has rejected the proposal of the French government to hold a separate vote in the Silesian plebiscite. The German government has declared that the plebiscite must be held as a whole, and that any attempt to divide it would be a violation of the treaty of Versailles.

RADICH FAVORS CROAT LIAISON WITH JUGOSLAV

Aim Is Free State, Common Financial Policy.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—Stefan Radich, leader of the Peasant party in Croatia, addressing a mass meeting of his followers, declared that while a Croatian Republic was desired it was necessary first to reach an agreement with the Yugoslav Government for a common financial policy, says a dispatch from Zagreb.

Despatches from Belgrade say interest is centered in Radich, and that he will participate in Federal parliamentary work in his ambition on behalf of Croatia will meet ready support by the Radical Democrats of Yugoslavia.

BRAZILIANS OPPOSE JAPANESE INFLUX

Concession by State of Minas Geraes Causes Talk.

Rio JANEIRO, Dec. 9.—Concession by the Minas Geraes State Government of certain favors to a Japanese company which proposes to settle 200 or more Japanese families on 250,000 acres of land and employ them in silk making has again raised a discussion in the press of this city as to the advantages and disadvantages of Japanese immigration into Brazil.

On one hand it is urged that the country is short of labor and must take what it can get, there is any case precautions could be taken by which the influx of immigrants could be stopped if, at the end of a few years, it was proving dangerous. On the other hand, there is an objection to Japanese immigration on the ground of its lower standard of living, its different standards of morals and its inability to coalesce with other strains.

CHURCH ATTACKS RADICALISM.

Catholic Clergy of Mexico Invokes Against Sovietism.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 9.—The Catholic clergy of Mexico, which recently held an extended conference in Mexico City, has just made public a pastoral letter which attacks radicalism. The newspapers announce that this is the beginning of an active campaign which the church has inaugurated.

50 WOUNDED IN FIGHT OF PARTIES IN PRAGUE

Right and Left Wings Do Battle for Headquarters.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 10.—Seven police men and about forty civilians were wounded in fighting for possession of the central offices of the Social Democratic party. A general strike was ordered to-day as a result of the clash.

The fight was the outgrowth of rivalry between the Right and Left wings of the party. By a court decision rendered November 23 the Right wing was authorized to occupy the building, but the Left wing refused to vacate and the members of the Right wing attacked the building. Fifty arrests were made. The members of the Left wing were expelled from the offices and the Right wing now is occupying them.

BLISS OFFERS PLAN FOR DISARMAMENT

Suggests United States Make Definite Proposals for Limitations.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss in an address at the Philadelphia Public Ledger peace conference forum here to-night suggested the United States take the lead in a "definite proposal and demand for a reasonable limitation of armaments."

"If a refusal of European nations to abide by their agreement in the peace treaty forces the United States also to continue in the mad race for armaments," Gen. Bliss said, "the time may come when they will have more fear of the United States than they have had of themselves."

"I think it lies with you," the General said to his audience, "whether we shall take this momentous step. And I hope that you will feel as I do that we shall be recreant to our duty to humanity if we do not take that step."

Gen. Bliss, who was a member of the American peace commission, spoke on the limitations of armaments, his being the first of a series of talks at the forum by men who took part in the peace conference activities. The talks are being given under the supervision of Col. E. H. House, who also was a member of the commission.

The Russian Problem.
"The situation in Russia is undoubtedly a great obstacle to international disarmament," Gen. Bliss said, "and unless the world unites to employ arms against that country he knew of nothing to do but wait till that problem solves itself. It is inconceivable, he added, that the Russian problem will not at some time be solved and will no longer hinder the solution of the other one."

"Those of you are mistaken who may think that there can be an enduring and effective association of the nations for the maintenance of peace so long as those nations are armed to the teeth solely against each other," said the General. "And those are mistaken who think that, so long as the present military system exists, there can be any successful international court of arbitration."

After describing the work done at the peace conference, where it was decreed Germany should reduce her military power below where it would no longer be a menace to other nations and the cost and wastefulness of the world war, Gen. Bliss said he thought there was sufficient reason to apprehend that future wars, whether more frequent or not, will come with increasing audacity, will be of increasing magnitude and intensity and will be an increasing menace to our civilization."

"We are saying to the world, 'We do not wish to join in any formal association with you because we fear it will not make for our peace, but war.' They are saying to us, 'We want you because you are saying there can be no continued peace.' Why should not the United States say to the nations, 'We will take you at your word and will test it to decide its worth. Will you, the nations that accepted the preamble to the military peace terms with Germany, sign this further document with us?'"

"We will agree with you that each nation has the right to defend itself and build whatever frontier and coast fortifications it wishes. Fortifications cannot stride across the earth, devastating fields and destroying cities."

"We will agree with you that each nation may maintain its navy. No navy without an army can conquer and hold foreign territory."

"We will agree with you on a date when we shall simultaneously abolish any military system which is solely necessary for international war."

Principle of Proportion.

"We will agree with you on a date, as remote as the existing conditions absolutely necessary, when we shall begin the gradual reduction of our armed forces until they are at the limit necessary for the maintenance of internal order. In coming to an agreement about this we will accept any reasonably just principle or proportion provided it results in a reasonable and material reduction, but admitting in advance reduced armament can no more be realized than excessive ones. We will trust to the ultimate good sense of the common peoples of the nations, who suffer most from excessive armaments, to see to it that when the movement has once begun it is pushed as rapidly as may be to the proper limit."

"We will agree with you on the proper amount of material to be kept on hand for the reduced forces. And we will further agree with you to cease the manufacture of material until the amounts now on hand are reduced to what we agree upon as necessary for the reduced forces."

No Guarantee Against War.
"And these propositions reasonable?" asked General Bliss.

"And I agreed upon, will they accomplish anything in the maintenance of international peace? Manifestly, they do not guarantee against war, and I know of nothing that now will. But they will undoubtedly have a tendency to deter any nation from undertaking international war, and they will ultimately minimize the chances of the occurrence of another war, such as the last one."

STRING ON RADIO GIFT TO FRANCE

United States Wants Free Use of Wireless Plant for Official Messages.

PUBLIC OPPOSE THE PLAN

Ministry Also Expected to Make Big Profits Out of Private Messages.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Paris, Dec. 10.—Unless the disagreement between the United States and French Governments concerning the regulation of the new powerful Lafayette wireless station near Bordeaux should become more acute, it will be officially handed over to the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs in the immediate future. Some official messages already have been exchanged with the station at Annapolis, proving that the transmission is exceptionally fast and accurate. The apparatus, apparently, is not subject to the vibratory troubles suffered by other European wireless stations.

It is understood, however, that the American Government proposed that all official despatches between it and the French Government, or between representatives of one government with the other, be transmitted gratis with priority over all civilian messages. This meant a great saving to the United States, which is now paying huge bills to private cable companies. But French official despatches are not so numerous, besides, the French Government hoped to use the Lafayette station to obtain better service with the United States, thereby inducing civilian users to turn millions of francs yearly into the State's coffers instead of into the purses of the cable owners. Arguments are now following the usual diplomatic channels. Minister Deschamps hopes the American Government will decide to abandon its proposals which he is objecting to on the ground that the French public was led to believe a gift of gratitude from the United States in appreciation of the part France played in the war.

VIOLENT 'QUAKES' FELT IN SOUTH HONDURAS

Sharp Vibration Also Shakes Capital of Nicaragua.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, Dec. 10.—Terrible earthquakes have occurred in Choluteca, southern Honduras, according to reports received here to-day, but details are lacking.

Very violent shocks also were felt Wednesday in Chiriquigua and Corinto, western Nicaragua, twenty-five earth tremors shaking Corinto.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Dec. 10.—Many earth tremors have been felt during the last few days in Managua, capital of Nicaragua, and in Leon, in the western part of this Republic. A 11:35 o'clock last night a short, sharp shock occurred here. This caused no damage, however.

UNION FOR CENTRAL AMERICA.

Five Small Republics Agree to Adoption of Pact.

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 10.—The Central American Congress now sitting in San Jose, Costa Rica, composed of representatives of the five Central American republics, has decided to proceed with the adoption of a pact uniting the five countries, says a dispatch from Costa Rica to-day.

A committee of delegates from each of the republics has been formed to draft the proposed pact.

GIVES CONCERT, IS HANGED.

Chicago Gang Sinner Was One Time Choir Boy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Nicholas Viana, former choir boy, was hanged in the county jail to-day, his nineteenth birthday. He was the second member of the Cardipella gang to die on the gallows in the county jail. Samuel Cardipella, the leader, is also under sentence of death.

Viana, who was known as the "song bird" of the jail, because he sang daily for the prisoners, gave his last concert last night, when his mother, father, brother, four sisters and about fifty other relatives called to say goodbye. At his mother's request he sang King's "Mother of Mine."

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CONSTANTINE SENDS HIS THANKS TO U. S.

Greece's Recalled Ruler Is Grateful for Sympathy Extended During Troubles.

DEFENDS WARTIME ACTS

Says He Feels Like American President After Election by Popular Vote.

By the Associated Press.
LUCERNE, Dec. 10.—Former King Constantine of Greece, in an open message to the American people to-day, says he feels like the President of the United States, as he has been elected to rule over Greece by popular vote. He reiterates his expression of good will toward the Entente and the United States and thanks the American people for the sympathy and impartiality shown to him.

"In this most solemn moment of my life I am duty conscious of the heavy responsibilities I assume," reads the message. "I feel in duty bound to express to the great American people my most heartfelt thanks for the sympathy I received from them in my trials. I thank them also for the impartiality they certainly have endeavored to show in judging me and in criticizing my attitude during the darkest days of my reign."

"I, upon whose family crest stands the device, 'The Law of the People is My Power,' ever have had at heart the best interests of the people by whom I am now called to rule by their express and indisputable will."

"Mindful of the great upheaval the war was going to cause, I endeavored to lead the people to a better life. I considered would serve the best interests of my people, and I feel I did it with loyalty toward none and good will toward all. The combination of circumstances all tended to make credible the calumnious reports spread sedulously abroad by an alert and indefatigable statesman, who, unluckily, out of spite for me had been blinded to all the dictates of reason."

"In order to create this false impression a misinterpretation, well calculated to alienate me from the good will of the Entente, was most steadily placed upon my every act, word or thought. By this an estrangement was brought about between me and the Entente Powers, to which I, myself, as well as my people, had always looked as our best and natural friends."

ALLIES MAY RECALL ENVOYS FROM ATHENS

Action Is Foreseen if Constantine Is Recrowned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, Dec. 10.—The next phase of the allied pressure on Greece, unless conditions change there radically, will be the withdrawal of the French and the British Ministers in Athens. This will not happen until King Constantine has again been placed on the throne of Greece and until conversations have been started by France and Great Britain with Mustapha Kemal Pasha and with the Constantinople Government with a view to a new appointment of Turkish territories which will satisfy the Turkish factions and at the same time guarantee French and British interests against the Soviet menace.

This, according to a prominent diplomat here, is the explanation for the apparent inactivity in both Paris and London on the Greek question, but it is considered strange here that London has not yet signified British intention of joining in the "tight financial blockade" of Greece threatened by Premier Lloyd George in a speech before a committee of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

As a matter of fact, in this informant's opinion, France's withdrawal of credit from Greece is considered by the Greeks as nothing but a bluff, as if France does not give him money, Constantine's new alliance with Rumania through the forthcoming marriage of Crown Prince George with a Rumanian Princess will open the door for Greece's admission to the Little Entente, which almost the certainty of their support it Greece is forced to adopt the role of an "under dog" in Near Eastern affairs.

Besides, France's stores and military supplies now in Greece are considered sufficient to keep the Greek army going for many months, while munitions are understood to have been promised to her by Rumania if the Allies settlement with the Turks includes the recall of Greece from Thrace.

Serbia and Bulgaria, however, are still disputing the whole problem with Rumania, but rather than see a breaking up of the Little Entente allied

NOBEL PRIZES GIVEN WITH LITTLE POMP

American Minister Reads President Wilson's Letter of Thanks at Christiania.

KNUT HAMSUN HONORED

Norwegian Author Rides 24 Hours in Automobile to Receive His Award.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Dec. 10.—The distribution of the Nobel prizes was made here this afternoon. The principal awards—the peace prizes for 1919 and 1920—were given respectively to Leon Bourgeois of France and Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

The prizes were presented in the Storting at a ceremony which was short of all ostentation. The literature and other prizes were delivered in the Academy of the Muses in the presence of the royal family. The King and members of his household did not attend the early ceremonies.

The document presenting the peace prize to President Wilson and also the Nobel medal were received by Albert G. Schmedemann, the American Minister to Norway, who read a message of thanks from President Wilson.

Knud Hamsun, the Norwegian author, who received the prize for literature, arrived from Stockholm Thursday morning after a sixteen-hour journey to the Swedish frontier.

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